FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT BIGNONE MEETS WITH PDP LEADERS

PY041535 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Oct 82 p 13

[Text] (DYN) -- In the ninth round of political dialogue meetings held so far by the present administration, President Reynaldo Bignone received nine representatives from the Progressive Democratic Party (PDP) at the Olivos Presidential Residence yesterday.

The Progressive Democrats were headed by party leader Rafael Martinez Raymonda and spent two and half hours with the president, arriving at the Olivos Residence at 11 am.

The representatives were Mario Verdu, Juan Gilardoni, Enzo Marchetti, Jose de Cara, Juan Varela Barrios, Leon Gutnisky, Serafin Cosenza, Moises Penchasky and Odino Torresin. Also present was the minister of the interior, General Llamil Reston.

AGUIRRE SEES SOVIET SUPPORT ON PROPOSAL TO UN

PY042337 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1617 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, 4 Oct (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari stated here today that it could almost be said that the Soviet Union's support of the Latin American proposal regarding the Malvinas Islands is a fact.

During statements made after his meeting with the Soviet foreign minister, which was held this morning at the Soviet headquarters here, Aguirre Lanari stated that Gromyko did not make any categorical statement in this regard but showed great interest, and it could almost be said that their support is a fact. The minister then disclosed that during the bilateral meeting, reference was made to the trade relations between the two countries, but he admitted that most of the talk revolved around the Malvinas.

After terming his meeting with Gromyko as very positive, the head of San Martin Palace stated that the Argentine-Soviet relationship was excellent (before the South Atlantic war) and that it continues to be excellent.

Aguirre Lanari then told the small group of journalists gathered in one of the UN offices about the meeting which he also held with Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, which he termed as very cordial.

When he was asked whether the Philippine foreign minister had declared himself on the draft resolution regarding the Malvinas, Aguirre Lanari stated that he had not because this resolution has been submitted for consideration to the president of that country and, I believe, even to the Philippine Legislative Assembly.

He then pointed out that before declaring itself on the draft, the Philippines must find out which policy the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) will follow. The Philippines is a member of that organization.

SOVIET BID ON MIDDLE PARANA PROJECT REPORTED

PY041541 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Oct 82 p 13

[Text] (NA) -- The Soviet Union's bid for the Middle Parana hydroelectric dam contract amounts to over 10 billion (thousand million) dollars and includes financing by the Bank of America, reliable sources said yesterday. The Soviet proposal was presented to the Argentine Government last March 19, before the South Atlantic conflict broke out.

Its existence was confirmed last Thursday by Energy Secretary Alieto Guadagni, who stressed that the final awarding of the contract should be carried out by a constitutional government. The Soviet firm, Technopromexport, heads a list of 25 bidders from the United States, West Germany, Italy, Austria, Japan, Spain, Sweden, Holland and France, the sources said. Three bidders, two from Holland and one from France, are being "protested" because their respective governments still participate in the European Common Market embargo imposed on Argentina since the South Atlantic conflict. The three firms competing for the civil works contract, are Ballast-Nedam Groep N.V. and Royal Boskalis Westminster N.V. of Holland, and Spie-Batignolles T.P. of France. Companies competing to sell Argentina turbines for the dam are Excher Wyss AG (Switzerland), Allis-Chalmers (U.S.), J.M. Voith Gmbh (West Germany), G.I.E. (Italy), and Hitachi Ltd, (Japan).

GOVERNMENT BANS PLAZA DE MAYO RALLY ON 5 OCT

PY041834 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1327 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (TELAM) -- The national government has decided not to authorize a rally scheduled for tomorrow by various groups, indicating that the rally does not pursue the true goals of the common good, since it tends to deepen the wounds caused by the terrorists war which afflicted the republic in the last decade.

This is said in an Interior Ministry communique released this morning which says that the decision in no way contradicts the policy of the gradual opening and recognition of the legitimate exercise of the rights of assembly and free expression of ideas.

Various groups, among which is the Argentine League for the Rights of Man, had planned a march from the intersection of the Avenida de Mayo and Lima Street toward the Plaza de Mayo to begin at 1700.

The communique released by the Interior Ministry reads as follows: "The national government has decided not to authorize the rally convened for 5 October by the following organizations: The Plaza de Mayo Grandmothers, the Permanent Human Rights Assembly, the Center of Legal and Social Studies, the Relatives of Persons Disappeared and Detained for Political Reasons, the Argentine League for the Rights of Man, the Mothers of Terrorist Criminals [as received], the Ecumenical Movement for Human Rights, and the Peace and Justice Service for Latin America.

"This decision in no way contradicts the policy of the gradual opening and recognition of the legitimate exercise of the rights of assembly and free expression of ideas to the extent guaranteed by the Constitution and as implemented by this government.

"The various political, labor union and social events and demonstrations which have been taking place in open and closed premises since last 1 July provide clear testimony that this policy is being applied.

"This conduct, like any government decision, should, however, be aimed at the attainment of the common good, which is the supreme goal of any republican state.

"The objective of the meeting which has been convened does not, however, pursue the true goals of the common good, since it tends to deepen the wounds caused by the terrorist war which afflicted the republic in the last decade.

"It is undoubtedly the duty of every government to prevent situations which may harm the social body of the nation.

"History shows us that countries which have suffered from the scourge which Argentina endured will prevent in any way possible the development and spreading of attitudes which would aggravate the pain those scourges have left behind.

"The national government has not hindered any of the charges linked with constitutional rights and guarantees from being investigated by the authorities appointed by law -- the judges. On the contrary, it has cooperated toward this end with all its resources.

"The various proper judicial levels have studied or are studying all the reports made by relatives or third parties regarding such events.

"The courts are the authorities which will have to solve the cases brought before them with their independence, calmness and unrestricted powers of investigation.

"Public demonstrations like the one that has been planned, which are repetitive expressions of the regrettable events which took place during a terrorist war that left behind numerous victims, innocent or otherwise, opens the danger that such a respectable human feeling as grief may be exploited politically. This is something which no government can or should allow.

"It has been repeatedly stated in public that no one will remain in prison at the end of the administration of this government unless he is serving a firm sentence or is at the disposal of an appropriate judge.

"It has also been clearly stated that everything necessary will be done to promote coexistence and harmony among Argentines and to bring consolation to those who have suffered irreparable losses.

"With the same determination and energy, the national government will, however, prevent attempts to aggravate, under the pretext of consoling a justified grief, confrontations which undermine our existence and place the country on the brink of disintegration."

MEDIA FORBIDDEN TO REPORT ON JOZAMI INCIDENT

PY041835 Paris AFP in Spanish 2203 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (AFP) -- The radio and television controlled by the Argentine state have been forbidden to mention the soldier-journalist Emilio Jozami, who was detained in the northern city of Salta after having asked President Reynaldo Begnone if the recovery of the Malvinas had been undertaken at the right time.

This was reported today by sources close to official circles in the Argentine capital, who said the state-controlled radios and television channels received orders yesterday not to report on the Jozami incident. To a question about the reason for this measure, the reply was that there were orders from higher up.

UNIDENTIFIED GROUP BREAKS INTO NEWSPAPER'S PLANT

PY041649 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 Oct 82 p 5

[By Marina Specht]

[Text] The editorial offices of San Isidro's PRENSA CHICA were broken into by a group of unidentified people early yesterday following a campaign of anonymous phone threats, the editor of the 10,000-circulation weekly said.

Cesar Espigares Moreno, terming the incident "an intentional attempt to intimidate the free press," told the HERALD his editorial staff found the reinforced-glass entrance doors smashed to pieces when they arrived at the offices yesterday morning. No office equipment was stolen, he said, but all the rooms were searched by the intruders, who also turned on the piped-in music system.

Espigares Moreno was immediately granted round-the-clock police protection for his publication's office by Buenos Aires Province police.

The editor said he requested protection from the Interior Ministry and from Buenos Aires Province Governor Jorge Aguado and reported the incident to the newspaper owners' association (ADEPA)

An editorial in last Thursday's issue of PRENSA CHICA criticized "the government's latest attempt to stifle public opinion" by refloating security law 20.840 and banning "news reports on disappeared people, the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, the P-W Lodge and the Elena Holmberg and Hidalgo Sola cases" from state-controlled media.

PRENSA CHICA suggested stripping military officers of their ranks whenever applicable as a way of avoiding campaigns to disassociate the armed forces.

BROTHER OF HOLMBERG CASE WITNESS DISAPPEARS

PY041304 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The brother of a surprise witness in the Elena Holmberg murder case has disappeared, relatives of the missing man said yesterday.

Marcelo Dupont, a 47-year old advertising executive with a wife and four children, has not been heard from since he left a friend's house at 6 pm on Thursday. Dupont was on his way to meet his lawyer but never arrived.

A federal police official confirmed yesterday that Dupont's wife and brother-in-law notified the District 15 police station that he was missing. The official said a routine check of arrests, accidents, and records of people who left the country had produced no results.

Marcelo's brother Gregorio -- a former diplomat -- recently came forward to provide information in the court investigation into the 1978 kidnapping and murder of diplomat Elena Holmberg.

Gregorio Dupont said he spoke with Holmberg a few days before her kidnapping and that she told him she "knew for certain" of financial links between former Navy Commander in Chief Emilio Massera and Montonero terrorist leader Mario Firmenich.

A spokesman for Massera yesterday afternoon said the retired admiral had "no comment" about the disappearance.

Marcelo Dupont's relatives said yesterday that the advertising agency which he heads went bankrupt two months ago, but his brother and lawyer rejected suggestions that Marcelo's financial problems were connected to his disappearance.

Norberto Garcia Tejera, the lawyer Dupont was on his way to visit on Thursday evening, said: "I rule out personal reasons." He noted that Dupont is "a man who led a very low-key life... (he was) incapable of suicide."

Explaining that Dupont's advertising firm was "not more than 500 million pesos in debt," Garcia Tejera said Dupont had "no mental problems nor aberrations."

Dupont was last seen leaving the home of his friend Ivan Allende at Libertador 264, according to his brother. Allende refused to talk to the HERALD yesterday. After checking with the Dupont family, he said: "I have no statement."

Lawyer Garcia Tejera said that at approximately 9 pm he received a telephone call from Mrs Dupont, who said her husband had intended to visit Garcia Tejera between 6 and 7 pm, and wanted to know where he was.

BUENOS AIRES DAILY ADDRESSES APPEAL TO MILITARY

PY012305 Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 29 Sep 82 p 1

[By Hugo Ezequiel Lezama: Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] We naive Argentines thought that the British Government was the enemy, but the postwar period is showing us that we were wrong. From the current perspective, the war with the British almost seems a metaphorical war, almost a foreign excuse whith allowed the Argentines to face their authentic enemy; THE ARGENTINES.

The WAR OVER THE MALVINAS is becoming a huge screen on which old quarrels, ancient badly treated wounds, resentments within the country, struggles among factions, sectorial devotion which is absurdly placed above the great devotion, the devotion to ARGENTINA, are reflected.

Important members of the three ARMED FORCES are staging a battle of reproaches in public which is becoming increasingly aggressive and intense before embarrassed civilians. And this cannot be so, or better said, should not be so. Only a consolidated democracy can assimilate this sort of episode properly. We, as a nation, lack the vital resources to absorb the quarrels between the members of the institutions which -- whether we like it or not -- are still the most firm structures which the republic has, together with justice.

The POLITICAL PARTIES are just now starting to stretch their legs; CONGRESS is still not functioning; no matter how hard it tries, the CATHOLIC CHURCH cannot forget that its "kingdom is not of this world" and that it has an international nature; UNIONISM, although it shows a greater maturity than expected, either fulfills its objective -- which intrinsically is sectorial -- or goes overboard and engages in politics, thus distorting its legitimate objectives; and JOURNALISM appears docile, silent or launches loud accusations every day which seem to serve anarchy more than they do the nation. The panorama is not encouraging, but the diagnosis does not indicate a terminal condition either. CALMNESS, MODERATION AND TIME are what the majority of the social sectors I have mentioned need. Calmness and moderation will stem from the united desire to be a true nation and not just a group of mistrustful tribes. But TIME is a different matter. Time, to a large extent, depends on the ARMED FORCES. It depends on its prudence, good sense, calmness, its courage to reward and punish and, above all, on the full conviction that:

1. THEY SHOULD ONLY EXPRESS THEMSELVES AS INSTITUTIONS AND NOT AS INDIVIDUALS.

2. THAT ABOVE THEM IN THEIR CAPACITY AS INSTITUTIONS IS ARGENTINA.

With the authority which being a civilian citizen grants me, with the authority which having defended the process as much as possible grants me, with the authority which not having held an official position grants me, with the authority which having criticized and praised the government's actions according to my own conscience grants me, with the authority which never having contributed to disunity -- not ignoring, naturally, that disunity between the army, the navy and the air force represents a profitable business for journalism -- grants me, I call on the militarymen of my country today to tell them that:

1. FOREIGN WAR HAS FINISHED FOR THE TIME BEING. LET US NOT EXTEND IT BY MEANS OF PETTY INTERNAL FANATIC AND IRRATIONAL WARS.

2. ENOUGH OF CHARGES WITHIN OR AMONG THE FORCES.

3. ENOUGH OF HESITATIONS AND CONCEALMENT. THE HEROS ARE THE HEROS AND THE INCOMPETENT ARE THE INCOMPETENT AND WE SHOULD ALL KNOW THIS.

4. SINCE THERE HAVE BEEN NO TRAITORS AMONG OUR TROOPS DURING THIS WAR, UNCOVER INEFFICIENCY AND SHOW IT FOR WHAT IT IS, MERE PROFESSIONAL INCOMPETENCE AND NOT MORAL INCOMPETENCE.

5. LEARN THE IMPORTANT LESSONS WHICH MISTAKES HAVE TO TEACH. HUMBLY ACKNOWLEDGE THE MISTAKES, ESPECIALLY TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THAT AFTER 100 YEARS OF PEACE WE WERE CONFRONTED WITH THE THIRD-RANKING WORLD POWER SUPPORTED BY THE LEADING WORLD POWER.

6. REMEMBER THAT IT IS MORE REASSURING FOR OUR CITIZENS TO KNOW THAT OUR ARMED FORCES ARE CAPABLE OF EVALUATING WITH OBJECTIVITY AND RECTIFYING WITH INTELLIGENCE.

7. DO NOT BE FRIGHTENED TO POINT OUT THE PROFESSIONAL FAILURES TO THE NATIONAL COMMUNITY. IN THE FIRST PLACE, BECAUSE THERE IS NO ACTIVITY IN WHICH MISTAKES ARE NOT MADE, AND IN THE SECOND PLACE, BECAUSE BY NOT BELIEVING ONESELF TO BE OMNIPOTENT MEANS ALREADY BEING ON THE ROAD TO SOLVING THE MISTAKES.

8. DO NOT BELIEVE THAT PRESTIGE IS PRESERVED BY HIDING THE TRUTH. IN THE FIRST PLACE, BECAUSE TRUTH ALWAYS SURFACES AND IF IT IS NOT ALLOWED A FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IT REACHES PUBLIC OPINION DISTORTED AND EXAGGERATED. IN THE SECOND PLACE, BECAUSE NOTHING BOOSTS FAITH AND CONFIDENCE MORE THAN TO KNOW THAT AN INSTITUTION IS CAPABLE OF SELF-PURIFICATION.

9. CONSTANTLY REMEMBER THAT THE ENEMIES ARE NOT THE REMAINING ARGENTINE CITIZENS AND THAT THE MISTAKES MADE BY OTHER INSTITUTIONS DO NOT EXCUSE ONE'S OWN MISTAKES.

10. SO FAR WE HAVE HEARD YOU TALK ABOUT SEVERAL NOBLE PURPOSES WHICH FROM THE MORAL POINT OF VIEW HAVE THE OBJECTIVE OF BEING WORTHY OF OUR DEAD AND WOUNDED. THIS IS FINE, BUT I ASK YOU FOR SOMETHING MORE DIFFICULT; ALSO BE WORTHY OF US WHO ARE STILL ALIVE. WE ARE NOT HEROES, BUT ARE THE ONES WHO COMPRISE THAT ANONYMOUS ARGENTINA WHICH WISHES TO BELIEVE AND WISHES TO CREATE. YOU HAVE A COMMITMENT TO OUR MARTYRS. IT IS A COMMITMENT TO THE PAST. BUT YOU ALSO HAVE A VERY SERIOUS COMMITMENT TO THE FUTURE, AND WE AND YOU REPRESENT THE FUTURE.

BOLIVIAN ATTACHE ARRIVES DESPITE ALLEGED PROTEST

PY051105 Paris AFP in Spanish 0243 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (AFP) -- Col Luis Arce Gomez, Bolivia's new military attache to Argentina, entered this country traveling by car from La Paz, according to reliable spokesmen of the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

Diplomatic sources indicated a few days ago that the Argentine Government had asked the Bolivian Government not to send Arce Gomez to Buenos Aires because it viewed his appointment as inappropriate.

The same sources reported that the Argentine Foreign Ministry has summoned Bolivian Ambassador Luis Reque Teran to convey to him the objections of the Argentine Government. However, tonight it was reported that the ambassador in question was away from Argentina and therefore he could hardly have been summoned.

Luis Arce Gomez was interior minister under Gen Luis Garcia Meza's administration and was believed to be the strongman of that regime which in 1980 ousted Lydia Gueiler's constitutional government.

BRIEFS

USSR SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT -- The Argentine Union of Engineers Associations has announced that an agreement between Argentine and Soviet engineering associations, signed in Buenos Aires in November 1981, will now be implemented. Argentine engineers have been invited to participate in the 6th national congress of Soviet scientific-technical societies, to be held in Moscow at the beginning of 1982. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Sep 82 FY]

SILES ZUAZO ON FORMATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT

PY042211 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 27 Sep 82 p A-4

[Interview with Bolivian presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo granted to EL COMERCIO on 26 September 1982 in Lima]

[Excerpts] EL COMERCIO: Dr Siles Zuazo, have you already made some preliminary contacts in order to see how you will face the economic crisis in your country during the first months or first stage of your government?

Siles Zuazo: This is what we have been doing with great interest for some time now. There are possibilities of solidarity which will be put into effect as the respective negotiations develop. That is the impression we had when we were invited to Europe.

EL COMERCIO: Does that mean that there are contacts with other countries or with the international banking system?

Siles Zuazo: Naturally.

EL COMERCIO: Do you have much confidence in the response of your people to defend Bolivia against a possible new disruption of the democratic order in Bolivia?

Siles Zuazo: I am happy to belong to or be a member of a community which has been characterized by its intransigent defense of its rights and freedoms, and that has led to what we have proposed a long time ago; peaceful transition from dictatorship to democracy. Fortunately, that is what is taking place now.

EL COMERCIO: Do you view as a positive step toward national unity in your country the support you have received from the other important political forces of Bolivia, expressed through the leaders of those parties?

Siles Zuazo: We want to start with a united front, which involves the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], to seek a united effort of all the government, and to achieve this we will take from the best elements of the country without adopting any political positions except for the national interest of pulling Bolivia out of its present slump.

EL COMERCIO: Are you going to launch a new trend in handling the country politically?

Siles Zuazo: It will be a democratic and pluralistic government, with social justice and absolute freedom.

EL COMERCIO: What kind of relations will you maintain with the armed forces of your country to avoid a new disruption of the constitutional order in the future?

Siles Zuazo: One of my responsibilities as president is to be captain general of the armed forces, and I hope that it will be this very armed forces which will rid itself of those elements which have compromised the reputation of the army, air force and navy because this is one of the purposes of the institutionalist militarymen. It will be up to them to make the effort to purge the armed forces and place it at the service of the country as established by the Constitution.

EL COMERCIO: Have you already formed your cabinet?

Siles Zuazo: We will see about that over there and it will be established once we return to Bolivia.

EL COMERCIO: But will it be comprised of representatives of the various political parties?

Siles Zuazo: We will establish a government which will be highly representative of the country, taking into account, in the first place, the parties of the UDP.

HAVANA RADIO REPORTS ON CONGRESSIONAL SESSION

PA041531 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] After more than 2 years of inactivity, a situation imposed by the armed forces, the Bolivian Congress elected in 1980 has resumed its functions.

During its first session, homage was paid to the late Congressman Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, top Socialist leader murdered in July 1980 following the military coup that overthrew the government of President Lydia Gueiler.

The first congressional session will conclude with separate meetings by the two chambers to constitute the boards of directors that will swear in 327 senators and 130 deputies from 18 political parties.

The Bolivian Congress plans to elect the country's new president and vice president next week.

Meanwhile, the Bolivian mineworkers on strike for the past 3 weeks have decided to suspend the march to the city of La Paz, where they had planned to fast. The mineworkers are demanding that the authorities act according to the findings of a study on minimum salaries.

The Bolivian Information Ministry has issued a communique noting that the mineworkers' strike could jeopardize the plans for a return to democracy. The army staff has issued a document saying that the Bolivian Armed Forces will not accept pressure of any kind. This is in reference to the country's rejection of the plan to give military promotions to officers who participated in the 1980 military coup.

GUYANA'S BURNHAM IN BRASILIA FOR TALKS

Meets With President

PY051100 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Through a decree signed yesterday, President Joao Figueiredo granted the Great Collar of the National Order of the Southern Cross to Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. President Forbes Burnham spent this morning in Rio de Janeiro where he paid homage to those who died during World War II and placed a wreath a the [name indistinct] monument.

President Forbes Burnham, on board a Guyana Airways plane, arrived in Brasilia at 1450. He was received by President Joao Figueiredo and Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro 10 minutes later.

After the national anthems of Guyana and Brazil were played, President Forbes Burnham was greeted with a 21-gun salute. He then reviewed the troops of the Brazilian Air Force, Navy and Army and watched the military parade in his honor from the official reviewing stand.

Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas stated at the airport that the relations between Brazil and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana are being developed through high-level contacts, and mentioned Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro's visit to Georgetown at the beginning of the year as an example.

Bernardo Pericas also referred to the border conflict between Venezuela and Guyana over the Essequibo area. [Begin Pericas recording] Brazil maintains contact with the leaders and ministers of the two countries and has always stated that it is a friend of those countries, with which it maintains good relations. Since Brazil is a neighboring country and shares borders with the two of them, it has always voiced its great interest that they should find a peaceful solution to the problem. [end recording]

Further Report

FL042000 Bridgetown CANA in English 2129 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Brasilia, Oct 4, CANA-REUTER -- The presidents of Brazil and Guyana met for talks in Brasilia today with Guyana's territorial conflict with Venezuela on the agenda.

Guyana's Forbes Burnham, who is on a six-day visit to his country's giant neighbour, flew into the Brazilian capital from Rio de Janeiro and was met by General Joao Figueiredo at the airport. The two heads of state then drove to the Planalto Palace for talks.

Mr Burnham told reporters previously he was seeking Brazilian diplomatic support in the dispute over the oil-rich Essequibo region, about two-thirds of Guyana, which is claimed by Venezuela.

Guyana's ambassador in Brasilia, Lionel David Samuelson, told reporters that his country was aware of Brazil's traditional position of neutrality in regional territorial disputes and said the Guyanese party was not asking for any type of mediation.

Brazilian diplomatic sources recalled President Figueiredo's words in a speech to the United Nations last week, when he called for "conciliatory and peaceful" solutions to territorial disputes in Latin America.

Venezuela, which has renounced a 1899 treaty setting the present border, has also said it wants a peaceful solution.

Mr Burnham, the first Guyanese president to visit Brazil, will also discuss a broadening of economic cooperation, including the construction of a road from Manaus on the Amazon River, to Georgetown.

POST EDITORIAL SUPPORTS IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

PY021755 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 30 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Import Restrictions"]

[Text] The government's new import "hit list" is fair and an adequate measure for these tough times. Fairer, we might add and more just than the tax on travel dollars instituted last week.

Brazil's import policy is now highly protectionist, of course, just what President Figueiredo and economic area officials have been complaining about in the industrialized world.

But there is a big difference between a developing nation such as Brazil closing its doors to imports in order to keep its foreign trade balance in surplus and an economic giant such as the U.S. or Japan cutting off imports from desperate and needy Third World nations.

The industrialized world must understand the great need for access to markets that most developing nations face. Protectionism in industrial nations is a selfish attempt to keep specific unproductive sectors afloat. Protectionism by developing nations is often the only way for the entire nation to remain solvent.

In his address on Monday to the U.N., President Figueiredo quite rightly blamed protectionist tendencies in the industrial world for causing great damage to Third World economies. Many of the poorer nations of the planet do not have significant internal markets for their few export products yet they face closed doors of resistance from the northern nations.

Brazil has the good fortune to have a large internal market, yet, even Brazil needs to export in ever increasing amounts in order to earn sufficient foreign reserves to pay off its external debt. Given the circumstances, Brazil's lowering the boom on imports is justified.

The action taken against imports is a measured reaction to a specific problem, not an all-out call for an international trade war. Brazil doesn't have the clout for such a battle, for one thing. For another, there can be no doubt that the import restrictions are temporary measures that can be lifted in the future when the economic situation improves.

At the moment, there is no single more important economic goal than the achieving of a trade surplus this year. Overall export earnings are way down, through no fault of Brazil's, and import restrictions are the only certain way to assure the surplus appearing through 1982, and that is worth the sacrifice in imports.

We hope the international financial community understands and sympathizes with this position. There really is no other short term answer.

JAPAN'S PRINCE NARO HITO ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY050232 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Japanese Prince Naro Hito arrived in Rio de Janeiro today. Prince Hito, who arrived from Tokyo, will make an 11-day visit to Brazil.

CONGRESS AUTHORIZES PRESIDENT TO TRAVEL ABROAD

PY041357 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The Congress has authorized President Belaunde to go to La Paz, Bolivia, from 9 to 12 October to attend the transfer of presidential power in Bolivia. It has also authorized him to be absent from the country during the first half of November in response to an invitation from the U.S. President and to speak to the United Nations General Assembly.

During the trip to La Paz, Bolivia, he will be replaced by First Vice President Fernando Schwalb Lopex Aldana and during his trip to the United States by Second Vice President Javier Alva Orlandini.

TERRORISTS TAKE OVER RADIO STATION, SEND MESSAGE

PY011250 Paris AFP in Spanish 0412 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Lima, 30 Sep (AFP) -- It was reported here tonight that a group of terrorists armed with submachineguns took over a radio station in Huancayo today, 310 km east of Lima, and forced the operators to broadcast a proclamation.

The Radio Andina station was forced to repeat the message, with exhortations for support of armed insurrections, a few hours after the terrorists had left because the terrorists threatened to blow up the station if this order was not carried out.

Also in the same city, a massive escape of inmates from the local jail took place when 42 prisoners, most of them drug traffickers and common criminals, escaped through a hole made in a wall.

LEFTIST COALITION URGES REJECTION OF U.S. POLICY

PA272028 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Alfonso Barrantes, president of the United Leftist Coalition of Peru, urged all of the continent's governments to reject Washington's aggressive policy toward the Central American and Caribbean peoples.

LABOR CONFEDERATION URGES NATIONWIDE PROTESTS

PA012329 Havana in Quechua to Bolvia, Ecuador and Peru 2200 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The General Confederation of Workers of Peru decided last Thursday to call for a nationwide movement of meetings and rallies against President Fernando Belaunde Terry's economic policy.

The General Confederation also announced that everything is ready for a national work stoppage, which will consolidate the worker's union. It also called trade unions, students, workers and the people in general to form a common front against the government's poor economic policy.

In Lima, it has been reported that thousands of fishermen will start a 48-hour work stoppage on Thursday. The fishermen are calling for Fisheries Minister Rene Deustua's resignation. They are also asking for a wage increase.

BROAD FRONT LEADERS ON 28 NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

PA042128 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] (Ruth Sanchez), (Jose Luis Blasima), (Carlos Sasone) and (Julio Sanchez), leaders of the Uruguayan Broad Front, have urged the Uruguayan people to turn the 28 November elections into a confrontation with the dictatorship for the return of democracy to that South American nation.

COLORADO PARTY GROUP HOLDS CAMPAIGN DEMONSTRATION

PY041420 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0040 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Oct (TELAM-EFE) -- The first public political demonstration in 10 years took place today in this capital and it rambled through the residential neighborhood of Pocitos.

For 2 hours, automobiles with flags and many party members greeted the inauguration of the campaign of a sector of the Colorado Party.

The "Unity and Reform" group of former presidential candidate and former legislator Jorge Battle, which is currently proscribed by the military government, began its street campaign of action for the internal elections scheduled for 28 November 1982.

The demonstration, which took place without incident, was called by the "Unity and Reform" group, one of the largest groups of the Colorado Party, the most important political force in the country, together with the National Party (Blancos). The demonstration took place along the most important streets of Montevideo.

Simultaneously, Interior Minister Yamandu Trinidad told the press that the government hopes that all citizens "will be able to appreciate the effort which has been made" in the current stage of democratic opening, "and to understand that party activities must be carried out within the framework of peace and tranquillity."

Political demonstrations were forbidden by the military regime after the coup of 27 June 1973.

A restricted opening [word indistinct] at the end of 1980 when the military proposed a constitutional amendment, which was rejected in the 30 November 1980 plebiscite.

On that occasion, political activities of the parties and of the opponents of the constitutional amendment were authorized only within closed premises.

After the approval of the political parties statute, in July 1982, the political groups began to reorganize themselves and they were authorized to campaign on the streets for a period of 2 months before the elections.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT CANCELS IACESC MEETING -- Montevideo, 25 Sep (AFP) -- The Uruguayan Government has canceled for financial reasons the meeting of the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture [IACESC] that was to be held in Montevideo from 11-13 October 1982. The decision was made known in an official communique, in which the executive branch noted that the measure was adopted for financial reasons. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1400 GMT 25 Sep 82 PY]

PRESIDENT HERRERA CAMPINS HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PA050255 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Biweekly news conference with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at the Hall of Mirrors of Miraflores Palace in Caracas -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Can you give any information on the clash between guerrillas and members of the army and the DISIP [Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services] in the eastern region today?

[Answer] Today there was one of the harshest confrontations with irregular groups in eastern Venezuela in the zone where some of these groups have been showing signs of life and staging surprise attacks. We are waiting for full reports on the results of this clash. At this time, a joint communique is being prepared by the Interior and Defense Ministries to report these actions to the Venezuelan people.

[Question] A conference of foreign ministers of the democratic countries of the Caribbean was held today. It was sponsored by the Costa Rican Government in San Jose. I understand that Venezuela was invited but declined the invitation. Can you tell us why? I would also like to know the progress of the Mexican-Venezuelan initiative dealing with the letters sent to Nicaragua, Honduras and Washington. What would the next step be?

[Answer] It is true that we were invited to that meeting. However, it coincided with the presence of Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco in Washington on occasion of the UN Assembly, the preliminary study of our request to enter the Nonaligned Countries Movement and a high-level meeting in the Group of the 77, also in Washington [as heard]. That is why Venezuela was not present in that Central American meeting.

I have the impression from the news that I have received that the proposal for peaceful mediation and good offices by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and myself to avoid the hostilities that threaten to unleash a war between Honduras and Nicaragua is going well. The governments of those countries have been quite receptive to our proposal. Today I received President Ronald Reagan's reply in really very positive terms to the letter that the Mexican president and I jointly sent to him . I hope that in the next few days there will be events that will be important news in the international field.

[Question] The government has had some difficulties in negotiating the $8.7 billion foreign debt. The Mexican crisis complicated the situation. A Caracas newspaper made a survey this week and the eight most important banks in the world have said that the only possible country of risk in the hemisphere is Venezuela. That is to say, it is clear that the Mexican and Venezuelan situations are different. They owe $80 billion and we owe $8 billion. The Mexicans have 75 million people, we have 15 million. Your finance minister is on a successful trip to the financial capitals. Here is my question: Aren't you afraid that when your successor takes office next year and money is expensive and there is little liquidity in the banks, he will say that he has found that the country is further in debt?

[Answer] If my successor is going to be the man I think he will be, I am absolutely sure that he will not say that, will not believe that and will not be silent. For the rest, I want to say that Venezuela is a country that represents less risk, or let us say, it is one of the best risks for investments in the continent, so as not to annoy any of our brother and neighbor countries. I assigned Minister Ugueto the mission of contacting the international financial organizations. He has been on that mission since 26 September and is being truly successful. His mission will not just be limited to the United States and a brief technical visit to Canada but will also include Germany, Britain, France and Switzerland.

Before returning to Venezuela, the finance minister will again visit the United States to conclude some of the points already discussed these past few days. In truth, Venezuela has always tried to pay its debt; Venezuela has tried not to delay its payments. Today Venezuela is safer for the banks than the international banks are for Venezuela. That should not be forgotten.

[Question] The international press continues to comment that the avalanche of statements by the Guyanese Government again places us in a difficult position. There is the impression that Guyana is winning the publicity campaign although our claim on Essequibo is just. What is your opinion?

[Answer] The truth is that I have not seen the international press after the visit of the Guyanese president to Brazil. But I sincerely believe that no international news media gives as much coverage to the Guyanese president's statements as the media here.

Now then, the government is firmly pressing a claim that we know is difficult but we are bringing up these matters in the way and where they should be brought up. We intend to achieve an honorable and worthy solution, a practical agreement that will permit us to overcome our dispute.

REGULATIONS FOR MONETARY CONTROL ANNOUNCED

PA030312 Vienna OPECNA in Spanish 0627 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Caracas, 1 Oct (OPECNA) -- Venezuela has announced a series of measures to strengthen monetary controls and to achieve full integration of the oil industry in the country's economy.

The government's new regulations will strengthen the Central Bank's role in supervising the country's foreign currency reserves. It will also act as a watchdog in the gold and foreign exchange trade as an additional authority that can take regulatory measures as necessary.

The government and the Central Bank issued a communique explaining that the measures were established to give monetary stability to the economy.

The communique says that income from Venezuelan oil has dropped because of the world's oil surplus, which caused a "progressive decrease" in the Central Bank's reserves.

This was also the cause of an approximately $3 billion deficit in the country's balance of payments.

"Venezuelan petroleum, Petroven, the Venezuelan state oil company, maintains a reserve in U.S. dollars abroad, of similar value to those maintained by the former oil firms, as a 'nonreturnable value' from our annual oil exports," the communique indicated.

PAPER INTERVIEWS PARTY LEADER RAFAEL CALDERA

PM011107 Madrid El PAIS in Spanish 27 Sep 82 p 7

[Venezuelan Social Christian Party Leader Rafael Caldera interview granted to Rafael Fraguas "During Recent Visit to Madrid"]

[Text] Question: If you become president of Venezuela, what will you strengthen, change or renew vis-a-vis the policy of your predecessor Luis Herrera Campins?

Answer: The current administration has had to include a number of rather difficult and unpleasant tasks, such as containing the inflation caused by rising oil prices. Following recent events in Mexico, people better appreciate Venezuela's effort to avoid sliding down the same slope.

Having completed this task, the time has come to reactivate the economy, particularly in sectors in which jobs can be created. Venezuela's strategic problem is that oil creates money but not jobs. Oil employs only 1 percent of the working population, some 40,000 people.

Futhermore, the oil economy creates difficulties for agriculture and industry, while the areas of deprivation are expanding, so that a great effort must be made to protect the population's living standards. At the same time, an adjustment should be made to increase in bureaucratic jobs, which is partly a result of the job shortage caused by oil.

Question: What are the new factors in the election platform presented by your party, the Social Christian Party?

Answer: It is necessary to impart a bold course to the second quarter century of Venezuelan democracy, in which must resolutely implement distributive justice in public expenditure, and present young people -- in whose education substantial resources are being invested -- with the opportunity and the requirement to shoulder tasks useful to the nation.

Question: To what extent has the Malvinas crisis affected inter-American relations?

Answer: Following the crisis, the need to develop what I have been calling Latin American pluralistic solidarity has again become apparent because, whatever the difficulties -- which are sometimes great -- among the various political systems that make up our subcontinent, there are shared interests among our people which oblige us to advance united to give Latin America its due recognition and importance.

Question: Will relations between Venezuela and the United States change?

Answer: The consequences of the Malvinas crisis are undoubtly reflected in relations within the hemisphere, but we cannot ignore the fact that we are part of the American hemisphere, that the United States is the country with the highest level of trade with Venezuela and the foreign country where most young Venezuelans study.

This could change with a policy of rapprochement with Europe, if Europe decides to adopt courageous stances to step up its relations with us; but the reality of past events cannot be ignored.

Question: What steps do you intend to take to improve relations between Venezuela and Spain?

Answer: Every day there are new opportunities and cultural and economic exchanges are growing daily. Spanish-Venezuelan economic relations are turning down a more secure and clearer course and I have also expressed my willingness to open the door -- to a sensible, though substantial, degree -- to Spanish emigration to Venezuela, which is a fundamental element in ties between our two countries.

LOPEZ PORTILLO ADDRESSES UNITED NATIONS

PA011927 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Speech by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo before the UN General Assembly in New York -- live]

[Text] Mr President, it is a great source of satisfaction to us [words indistinct]. Mr Secretary General, the (?international) solidarity [words indistinct] highest and delicate of its responsibilities at [word indistinct] moments, and for this reason, (?it is imperative) [words indistinct] the commitment of our times: a peaceful, just and productive coexistence. I am offering you my country's solidarity in facing the challenge of [words indistinct].

Honorable assembly, Mexico views the United Nations as the best and highest international forum in which it is possible to aspire to the rational [words indistinct]. After the unbelievable disgrace of World War II, this is the only place where we can discuss, under the light of reason and law, the arguments for preventing a new war, (?which would probably be the last one) [words indistinct]. If thse words seem exaggerated today and if the dramatism seems anachronistic, let us bear in mind that 40 years have not yet passed since the end of that war. Let us bear in mind that it was preceded [words indistinct] by an economic depression and that the desperation produced by that [word indistinct] was an ill adviser of peoples and governments. Let us remember that the absurdity and death were preceded by the deterioration of (?reason and life).

The same symptoms are threatening. In the last few years, we have drawn away from the precepts that regulate this organization. To a great extent, this is because of the attitude of those who think that they can achieve their goals through force, by ignoring the laws, and without realizing it, by abandoning the processes by which controversies are rationally solved, they are taking us close to (?violence) and anarchy. (?There isn't a single nation) that can consider itself safe from the crisis. Evidence of this are the dramatic conflicts in the South Atlantic (?and the Middle East). There are certain areas on the globe that are severely torn by strife. These are areas where (?the leaders), in their arrogance, disregard their people's historical demands.

[Words indistinct] who were victims of genocide before and who are now protesting an atrocious crime that affects mankind. In repeating the worst excesses of the war, we are again experiencing an atmosphere of [word indistinct] and its heavy burden of bad omens.

We note with concern that pressures are being exerted on UN members to [word indistinct] their vote. (?Every time a favorable result is obtained) in this way, the vulnerability of many countries is proven. The mechanisms for negotiation that prevail in certain agencies of this system make us wonder whether these agencies truly serve those who created them or whether they are truly moved by authentic respect for the sovereignty of states.

Mexico has always acted with commitment to the United Nations, not believing that it is the last resource by which to avoid a slaughter, but that it is the best means available to us for stopping the process that is leading to that slaughter. This renders the proper culmination of the two basic negotiations for which the world is waiting indispensable. These are the negotiations that will lead to detente between the two great powers and those that will reorganize the relations among countries with differing levels of development.

The dual conflict, East-West and North-South, has -- we reiterate this now -- crucified mankind. A new world order can appear only if both are solved. This order must include a process of political decolonization and a basic challenge for the international society: economic decolonization.

These are changes that attest to the deepest potential in human beings, the achievement of their own dignity.

Mexico's tradition of respect for and promotion of the UN principles, as well as its contributions to these two great areas of negotiation, are well known. The charter on the economic rights and duties of states, the world energy plan, the Cancun meeting and the Tlatelolco Treaty are evidence of this. We have been tirelessly devoted to promoting the evolution of the international instruments that promote disarmament on a universal scale, particularly in Latin America.

We feel that the arms buildup and development have a competitive relationship, not only because of the use of available resources, but because they fall within incompatible approaches: arrogance and inequality, which lead to annihilation, or tolerance and cooperation, which would permit progress for everyone.

We know that it has been said here that the budget for technical assistance for developing countries for the next 5 years is less than the amount that will be spent on weaponry in the next (?5 days).

Everything seems to indicate that the world economy has been sacrificed to the arms race. The big centers of power arm themselves even at the cost of their own standards of living, provoking an identical reaction in others. By this strategy, they drag along all of humankind, which desires progress instead of weapons. In this way, a vicious Dantean circle is created: greater tension leads to greater concern for security; greater insecurity leads to higher military expenses; greater concentration of resources for arms buildup leads to greater poverty and social inequality, greater political radicalization and tension and, thus, the atavistic circle of destruction begins anew.

The stronger ones can obstinately try to impose their will on the others and to take advantage of the assymetry of power that favors them in order to strengthen their hegemonic aspirations; but with this, they will be unable to subjugate consciences and smother the revolutions. They will only stir up the blaze which, uncontrolled, can burn everything. The practical failure of the means of collective security is found at the roots of armed controversies. For example, when a weak country finds itself ostensibly threatened by a state with superior forces and realizes that it cannot trust in the protection of the United Nations, it faces the dramatic option of arms buildup or annihilation. At the same time, when the international society is incapable of producing the minimal conditions necessary for general progress, the peoples have to choose between the misery of abject subsistence and the hard path of revolution.

This is the current drama of Latin America. This is the outlook for most of the nations represented here. In the current moment, rather than issuing a call, it would be more advisable to issue a warning. The world is absolutely interdependent and none of its parts can be saved if the others are doomed.

In the other negotiation directed at establishing a new international economic order, Mexico has tirelessly cooperated and proposed to the community of nations the drafting of a legal document that would contain the basic doctrine and norms of a new model of international relations the charter of economic rights and duties of states, which was adopted by this organization almost 10 years ago.

Recently, Mexico has shown its willingness to commit itself in the struggle for justice and rational coexistence, not only with regard to global problems of far-off conflicts, but in issues that are very near and in which it has assumed risks and sacrifices. This is shown by the proposal for a worldwide energy plan which Mexico, a hydrocarbon-exporting country, made during the pertroleum boom. This is above all shown by the effective cooperation in good and bad times with those countries which are nearer to us and which lack this resource.

I believe that the ideas and the initiatives that we expressed in the energy plan continue to be valid and that an orderly, progressive, integral and just transition between two eras of humankind can be promoted: the current era, which is based on the predominant consumption of hydrocarbons; and the future era, which must be based on the priority development of more sources of energy. The world energy plan continues to be a good method of achieving the new international economic order.

Venezuela and Mexico have set an example by confirming and renewing, even in the current crisis, the San Jose Agreement to benefit the countries of Central America and the Caribbean, guaranteeing to them the supply of petroleum and establishing soft credit funds for their development.

The $700 million allocated for this purpose thus far by Mexico was granted without conditions and without discrimination. This sum is equivalent to the amount the United States plans to allocate for the same region.

Our willingness to commit ourselves is also shown in the efforts to increase the possibilities of negotiation, of a negotiated solution of the social and political conflicts of that region. In the face of those conflicts, many would like it if we would feel threatened and, led by that fear, would support repression. They forget that Mexico already carried out its revolution and that because it continues to deepen that revolution, it does not fear the desire for justice of its people. We support and will continue to support the cause of detente and political solutions negotiated with respect for the parties in conflict.

But Mexico's most permanent concern and interest in the international sphere is the transition to a new economic order. We have insisted that the whole range of economic relations between the developing countries and the industrialized world must be transformed. Those relations have been the order of the day in a large number of international conferences, but the advances have not been very encouraging.

That is why we thought of the idea of convening a summit meeting involving the main industrialized countries and a representative number of developing nations. The idea was that the heads of state and government, rather than negotiating subject by subject, would express their determined political desire to take a qualitative step in the stalemated negotiations by recognizing the need to seek that essential new order.

For more than 1 1/2 years, Austria and Mexico made efforts to insure that the Cancun Summit would be held. We saw that, to the extent that the process prior to the outset of the Cancun round of global negotiations was being bogged down, the meeting of heads of state gained in importance. We were seeing that the signs of economic deactivation in the world were becoming more dangerous. Many countries placed their hopes in Cancun, not because solutions would emerge from it, but because the political push needed to start a process that had stopped could only emerge from Cancun.

The meeting was held almost a year ago with the presence of 22 heads of state and government or their representatives. We sought to replace prejudice with reason, to turn monologue into dialogue and subordination into open solidarity, without exclusion.

Various viewpoints as to our contemporary reality were expressed there. Many of us pointed out there that due to the lack of harmony, the world in which we live was growing increasingly dangerous fro the wealthy countries and increasingly implacable and cruel for the poor countries. We maintained that the progress of all must be a condition for the progress of each. There was emphasis on the tragedy of hunger and there was talk of strategies by which to produce more food and to better distribute it. A proposal was presented as to the possibility of organizing an equitable and compensated commercial exchange of raw materials and industrialized goods. Beyond the prices of and markets for hydrocarbons, there was discussion of the way to rationalize the exploitation and consumption of fuels and to alleviate the burden of the developing countries' pertroleum bill.

In Cancun, drastic paradoxes were brought up which have not been resolved: recession in the countries of the North, due, among other things, to the lack of markets for the goods that the South needs but cannot purchase because of the lack of financing; liquid funds of countries of the South that are placed in the countries of the North, only to be lent to others of the South; the existence of and even deterioration in financial and monetary practices, whose inefficiency and ineffectiveness have been amply demonstrated in both the South and the North.

In the face of these paradoxes, we contended that shared financing of development by poor and rich countries was the rational thing to do and the only possible way of making the world economy healthy. We recognized, and today reiterate it, that many of the South's problems can be attributed to these paradoxes, but that other, many serious ones, result from its relations with the North. Now we warn that the possibility that these problems will turn out to be fatal for the world economy has rapidly become a more realistic possibility since the time we met in Cancun.

Things have changed much since then. Never before in the last few years have we witnessed so much hostility, rhetorical belligerence and lack of understanding from the big powers. In 1982, the world witnessed the outbreak or worsening of many open armed conflicts, all of which are irrational. All of them must be a source of concern to us, both because of their existence and the relative ease with which they are occurring. However, what is affecting most countries and causes the greatest concern is the serious deterioration of the international economy, particularly in the poor countries, where three-fourths of mankind live and where the consequences of the crisis are suffered to a degree that is taking on tragic dimensions.

Increasingly dwindling incomes because of a brutal reduction in the price of raw materials on the one hand, and higher interest rates and increasingly shorter payment terms on the other, are the two blades of the scissors that threaten to cut off the impetus that has been achieved by some countries and to obliterate most countries' chances of achieving progress. It is a generally-recognized fact that the world is facing its worst economic crisis since the great depression. The growth rates of the industrialized countries and the developing world are the lowest in the last decades.

The open and endemic unemployment in the poor countries is also becoming massive in the great powers. Men and women who had jobs are losing them throughout the world. The drop in inflation in certain countries through great sacrifices in employment does not mean that this problem has been overcome. The brutal increase in interest rates in the last 3 years has not only created an unbearable burden for the indebted countries, but unleashed uncontrollable phenomena of an unexpected magnitude in the realm of speculation and flight of capital.

The events of the last few years have confirmed in excess that it is necessary to tackle the energy problem as a whole and in close relationship with the other international economic fields. The oil market has sharply changed from a sellers market to a buyers market. A glut has developed which has made prices drop and discouraged efforts toward a transfer of energy. The disarray has turned against the oil-producing countries.

However, this is nobody's victory, but a new factor in the crisis. The drop in the availability of financial resources produced by the drop in oil prices has led us from an energy crisis which has not been resolved into a financial crisis which is deepening the recession and posing a threat to the stability of the international monetary system.

In the face of this panorama, specters are emerging that, if things continue at the present pace, may pose a serious threat to the world. The gravest danger is the explosion of social pressures created by the economic imbalance. It is advisable to remember that the developing countries do not have the alleged social protection systems or regulations that put a damper on crises in the developed world.

We do not have -- because we cannot pay for them -- unemployment insurance or extensive public assistance programs.

A second specter which is already dangerously approaching is the crisis of world trade in both industrial and basic commodities between the North and the South and the North and the North. All of us wish to export more to solve our problems and all of us wish to import less to avoid losing foreign exchange and markets. However, when the entire world is experiencing a serious repression, the only exportable item is the crisis itself. If the recession in the industrialized countries continues to produce a drop in the prices of raw materials and restrictions on the entry of manufactured goods from the South, our problem and their problems will grow worse.

The positive trade balance of the industrial countries in the aggregate has become the leading characteristic of the international economic order with the exception, for less than a decade, of positive balances shown by some oil-exporting countires. The inexorable logic is that the vast majority of developing countries have a negative trade balance.

Keeping trade flowing under these circumstances necessarily means that currents of credit must be available to make it possible to make payments for goods and services to the industrialized countries. In order to maintain the growth of the developing countries and production and employment in the countries of the North, these credits must increase, and the more so if the amount of the accrued debt increases through interest rates. The reduction in the amount of credit available to the developing countries entails serious consequences not only for them, but for the production and employment of the industrialized countries. Let us not continue this vicious circle, which may be the beginning of a new dark age without any possibility of a rennaissance.

A third threat thus looms. I refer to the serious problem of the breakup of the international financial system. As everybody knows, several heavily indebted countries, including Mexico, have recently found themselves forced to begin a process of refinancing their foreign debt. A paradox that leads to reflection is that now the growth of many countries in the South is being criticized by those who loaned them money for that purpose. They are now denying the credit required to continue with this growth when only growth will allow us to make payments to them and to purchase from them.

Today Mexico and many other countries cannot meet payments under schedules which were agreed to under circumstances which were different from those prevailing today. Nobody finds it advisable or desirable to suspend payments, but whether this happens or not is beyond the will or responsibility of debtors. Seriousness, sound criteria and negotiating realism are required from all. The international financial system is composed of several parties, i.e., lenders, borrowers and guarantors. They are linked to producers and consumers, buyers and sellers. The responsibility belongs to all and must be assumed by all.

Common situations led to similar positions, without a need for plotting or cunning. We, the developing countries, do not wish to be subjugated. We cannot paralyze our economies or sink our peoples into greater poverty in order to pay for debts whose servicing tripled without intervention or responsibility on our part and whose conditions were imposed on us.

Our countries of the South are on the verge of running out of chips, and if we are unable to remain in the game, it will end in general defeat. I wish to stress that our countries of the South have not sinned against the world economy. Our efforts to grow and to overcome hunger, sickness, ignorance and dependence have not caused the international crisis. Closer to its origin are the decisions to engage in an arms race and to defeat force with force, directly or indirectly dragging all economies into this illogical endeavor.

We can overcome the crisis, however. The time required will be shorter if we can count on the rational support of the international financial community and not run into any reticence or punishment for sins that we have not committed. This support will be to the benefit of creditors and debtors alike, because we are part of a single world in which, if the problem belongs to all, the solution belongs to all.

We need chips with which to buy. It also suits our counterpart to buy in order to be able to collect and sell. This is the sound relationship that is suitable for all. It is that simple.

Mexico's case is a good example of the various problems between the North and the South, because it is a borderline country in terms of development and geographical position and because of its domestic and international prospects as far as its resources are concerned.

During the last few years, we have been involved in a great planned effort to take care of our population's needs through the development of a great productive potential, following the needs of the international economy and with heavy financial support from abroad.

In the space of 4 years, we grew by more than 4 percent per year. We doubled our industrial output and went from the 18th largest oil producing country to the 4th largest. During that period, we doubled our production of hydrocarbons and began the unpostponable task of intensive social development by generating more than 4 million jobs for future generations and by absorbing the existing unemployed.

The highest growth in our history was dramatically interrupted in 1981. Our plans, which had been programmed and budgeted for a 4-year period, abruptly found themselves without funds because of a drop in raw materials, including oil, and in increase in the interest rates on the foreign debt that had been already contracted, which tripled the cost of its services.

A damaging sequence of inflation, devaluation, as well as price and salary increases, stopped our progress. In only 3 years, the flight of capital was twice as high as the foreign investments in our country. Therefore, through the financial and free exchange system, especially because of our proximity to the richest country in the world, our reserves were depleted. This is easily said, but it is a painful reality for 70 million Mexicans who were beginning to envisage better times.

Our affairs, our being, our actions and possessions have been distorted by the media. We have been portrayed to the world as a people incapable of structuring their own destiny and incompetent in administering their own resources. Therefore, the alternative should be subordination to the superpowers' stubborn ambitions. Developing countries like Mexico have suffered many experiences like this one. Many of our problems become worse because of the provocation of reports that, by themselves, cause the results that they announce.

After great efforts on economic issues, my government decided to uproot this evil and get rid of it once and for all. It was obvious that an inconsistency existed between the internal development policies and the international financial structure, which was erratic and restrictive. A reasonable growth policy was irreconciliable with a speculative exchange policy. For this reason, we established foreign exchange controls.

In view of our 3,000-km border with the United States, these controls can only function with a banking system that follows the policies of the country and the government and not its own speculative interests and the ups and downs of the international financial chaos. This is why we nationalized the banks. We have been a living example of what happens when this enourmous volatile mass, speculating with capital, goes around the world seeking higher interest rates, fiscal paradises and alleged political and exchange stability. They deplete whole countries of their capital and cause heavy damage along the way.

The world should be able to control them. It is unbelievable that we can't find a formula that, without restricting the necessary traffic and flow, would allow us to regulate a phenomenon which is harmful to everyone. It is essential that the new international economic order establish a link between the refinancing of the development of countries that are suffering the flight of capital and the capital that fled. At least give them crumbs of their own bread.

In the face of these dramatic realities, we are preached economic liberalism. Such policies are not even practiced by countries that have assumed their passionate defense. The danger of denationalization has led many governments, among them my government, to deepen economic reforms and strengthen the state's role as director of the national economy. These are cases of legitimate defense.

Mexico is open to negotiation in all fields and at all forums. We have the resources, tradition, history to go deeply into the furrow traced by our social and popular revolution. We are sure that our fate, as a border country between the North and the South, is of concern not only to the Mexican people, but to all the developing peoples. I can tell all of them that we will continue standing and expressing our solidarity, always worthy of our common causes and hopes. Never before has the principle of sovereignty over the natural resources and economic process been so valid. The terms of the corrupted relations we are experiencing could lead to the dissolution of that sovereignty. Interference by transnational companies, the growing concentration of financial means, the banking systems' dependence on the great metropolis, mass expatriation of capital and the imitation of foreign development models all endanger the existence of national states. Although it is true that the formal bonds of dependence have been broken, the scheme of domination upon which the colonial system was based has been strengthened. The concentration of wealth and power are increasing while large regions of the planet continue to get poorer. The mechanisms of international cooperation that we imagined currently salve some good consciences but have been fundamentally incapable of solving the serious daily problems whose demensions are structural.

The southern countries' charges regarding this were true and visionary. On proposing a new order, we wanted deep institutional reform capable of straightening out the international economic relations. We wanted to avoid the great deterioration of recent years, we wanted to ease the crisis. But it is never too late. Historically, big changes can occur when there is no other way out. Here is the distance that separates the prophets from the revolutionaries. Great problems require great solutions. An appropriate and committed revision of the international economic relations must be carried out. Let's not seek the guilty, but search for those responsible for the future. Finding the origin of our problems is the task of investigators and not rulers. Agreeing to assume the great task of political and economic integration calls for a change of attitude, an attitude different from the ideological Manichaeism which has prevailed up until now and which feeds on hegemonic arrogance.

There has been a trend toward imposing the same ideas and systems of the past. In tense dialectical relations, the doctrines and strategies of change and the established interests have been confronted but the conflict has not yet been solved. The conciliatory vocation and the conservative instincts of empire and decline. [as heard] Therefore, economic negotiations must be the instance that will allow conciliation of these opposites with formulae in accordance with needs of the present; its convocation is urgent and cannot be postponed. The petty quarrels between the systems' specialized agencies and the sovereignty of this assembly cannot be used as a pretext to delay the dialogue. All UN organizations were created by our sovereign decision; they all have the legal framework to regulate themselves and they are respectable. Justification of these international organizations is not based on undesirable inequalties, but on the search for rational ways to deal with the crucial issues of our times: disarmament, collective security and development.

Mr President, the United Nations and its member nations are at a crossroads. We have no other forum. We must understand that if we do not know how to use this forum to overcome this crisis and establish an order -- not only a more just order, but above all an order befitting the times -- there will be no other opportunity. Global negotiations must begin immediately and must be carried out with seriousness and good will to reach agreements.

Today more than ever peace and world security are threatened. We must preserve them at any cost. The alternative is worse than any solution, worse than any concession. We cannot fail. There is a possibility of going to extremes. The inheritance of civilization as well as the survival of our children are at stake. The very survival of future generations, of the human species. Let us do everything possible within reason to save it. Let us recall the practical conditions under which we created this organization and the hopes placed in it. The place is here and the time is now. The logical confrontations of pluralism, the explainable outbursts of disagreement complicated by the passion of impotency, the forced delays of the negotiations should not hinder the supreme good the United Nations represent.

Let us not resign ourselves to it being only an occasion for formal and obstructive procedures while on the outside there are pressures to satisfy egoism or interests that cannot withstand the test of incorporation into the international legal order. All of us made this union; it is as strong as we wish to make it, especially those who have the true strength, and therefore, the final responsibility.

We have never created anything better or more efficient. Again I will repeat this is the time to define whether humankind belongs to the powerful or whether the powerful belong to humankind. Never before has this been more true. This is the way it will be known and will be witnessed by the centuries. Thank you. [applause]

Commentary on Speech

PA031622 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Commentary by (Joel Hernandez Santiago): "Jose Lopez Portillo at the United Nations: Equality and World Justice"]

[Text] Zealously practicing analytical oversimplification, some people still assert that Mexico's current economic crisis is a unique and individual phenomenon, alien to the structural behavior observable today within the general context of nations. However, Mexico is not an island where the development system and social and economic policies are defined on the basis of our domestic problems while forgetting that today world events to a large extent determine the nature and features of the world's countries.

This is why the speech that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo delivered a few hours ago at the 37th UN General Assembly contains a high dose of realism and drama, which must be noted not only by other countries, but also by those of us who compromise this nation, today regrettably shaken by one of the most serious economic crisis of its history.

True, to a large extent this crisis was due to non-calculable structural mistakes and erroneous economic policies. However, it is also true that since our country is basically a producer of raw materials, it has been subject to decisions which, unfortunately, are made outside our territory. Mexico's great economic prospects, derived from its abundant energy resources, elicited much enthusiasm. However, nothing materialized. When the world's oil consumption declined along with hydrocarbons prices, all those hopes collapsed. In addition, we had to shoulder the useless load of an economic policy imposed by the IMF in the face of our needs in 1976. This led the country to seek solutions to its problems in other sources of revenue. This failed, too. International individual interests were more powerful than the need to solve our serious national problems. In doing this, they still found external support, despite the fact that our country needed then and still needs both internal and external support.

Mr Lopez Portillo said today: We have seen a vivid example of what happens when an enormous, (?volatile) and speculative mass of capital tours the world in search of high interest rates, fiscal havens and supposed political and exchange stability. This became evident a few days ago -- and is still evident -- when thousands of bad Mexicans decided to resort to those sources of wealth, swelling those holdings [carteras] that use their funds in order to apply varied forms of pressure and destabilizing forces in those countries which still live in poverty and uncertainty.

To be sure, it is regrettable that at this point the U.S. budget for the purchase of weapons equals, in just a matter of days, the amount of money that any poor country pays in the form of interest abroad over a period of many years. Nothing could be as irrational and absurd. Just as irrational and absurd, however, is the fact that this world power should abrogate to itself the right to determine the social and economic policies of other countries. This, in fact, is the meaning of the letter that 36 Republican members of the U.S. House of Representatives sent to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The letter suggests that Mr Reagan adopt whatever measures are deemed necessary to keep Mexico from turning to socialism in the face of an imminent disastrous situation. For the first time ever, insecurity and instability have led to an open discussion of a revolution. For as long as we can remember, many Americans have intervened in Mexico's internal life. For a long time, Mexico has been subjected to this type of intervention, which affects not only its cultural, social and economic life, but at one point also led to the loss of more than half its territory. The need to defend our sovereignty and establish a new world economic order has been the presentation of a president who will complete his period in office in 2 months but who, nonetheless, has not concealed our nation's concern over the current world events.

Lopez Portillo has been clear in his demand for equality and world justice. Americans, meanwhile, insist on their interventionist policy. However, there is still the possibility that those countries affected by this type of manipulation will agree to demand a new world order on behalf of their own and every other country.

Meanwhile, our northern neighbor's anxieties and persecution mania will lead to continued scheming about new ways to exploit and bring about international destabilization to preserve their "american way of life." This, however, will be possible only so long as all of us, together, want it that way.

GUATEMALAN STATEMENTS ON BORDER ATTACK CITED

PA021420 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] The Guatemalan ambassador has made contradictory remarks about the violation of our territory. The Guatemalan ambassador to Mexico has retracted previous statements and denied that the Guatemalan army has violated Mexican territory.

On Monday, Mendez Montenegro publicly admitted these incursions by Guatemalan troops, who killed three peasants in the town of La Hamaca, Chiapas State. However, the Guatemalan ambassador today refuted Mexico's protests in this regard and said that the military regime of Gen Efrain Rios Montt will clarify the incidents. The Guatemalan Defense Ministry has also denied the attacks and blamed them on rebel groups operating in Guatemala.

SECURITY PLAN UNDER WAY ON SOUTHEAST BORDER

FL041103 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1858 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Merida, Yucatan, 2 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- National Defense Secretary Felix Galvan Lopez disclosed here today that the army is implementing a security plan to protect the country's southeast border.

Although he did not give the number of troops stationed on the border with Guatemala, the secretary indicated that the plan met our needs.

Interviewed at the Crescencio Rejon Airport in this city shortly before President Jose Lopez Portillo's arrival from New York, Felix Galvan asserted that there are no problems along the border with Guatemala, inasmuch as, he said, reports from that area indicate that there are no new developments.

GALVAN LOPEZ DENIES HIDING GUATEMALAN REBELS

FL042320 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2120 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Veracruz, Veracruz, 4 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- National Defense Secretary Felix Galvan Lopez today denied that Guatemalan revolutionaries are taking refuge on Mexican soil.

The secretary said the Mexican Army has a troop deployment plan which in the case of the Guatemalan border needs no changes nor does it need reinforcement.

The chief of the country's armed forces was interviewed at this port, where he arrived as part of President Jose Lopez Portillo's party, which took a 3-day ocean voyage.

He stressed that up to now the army's plan has proven effective in safeguarding national integrity and sovereignty, and therefore no changes will be made.

Galvan Lopez said the allegations of the Guatemalan military that Mexico hides Guatemalan guerrillas is an isolated personal opinion and a one-sided point of view.

HIGH INFLATION RATE DROPS SLIGHTLY IN SEPTEMBER

PA042302 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1654 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Oct (EFE) -- The increasing of prices in Mexico decreased in September, but the inflation rate accumulated during the first 9 months of 1982 reached 62.6 percent, the Bank of Mexico reported today in this capital.

The information adds that in September consumer prices increased 5.3 percent in contrast to August's 11.6-percent increase.

The inflation rate for wholesale prices also decreased. Last month it increased 2.7 percent whereas in August it reached 10.6 percent, the report adds.

According to the Bank of Mexico, the most significant increases were in transportation, food, footwear and various services.

The most important price increases were observed in the cities along the border with the United States, whereas minor increases were noted in the central zone of the country.

According to unofficial estimates, the inflation rate at the end of 1982 might reach 90 percent.

DE LA MADRID-REAGAN MEETING FOLLOWS TRADITION

FL041124 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2203 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Senate leader Miguel Gonzalez Avelar asserted here today that President-Elect Miguel de la Madrid will not make any agreement with U.S. President Reagan when they meet in Washington.

Gonzalez Avelar indicated that De La Madrid will not hold secret negotiations with the U.S. President during the 8 October meeting.

He emphasized that the meeting only follows a tradition established by the two countries' governments and its objectives is for the two men to meet, exchange views and get to be friends. Furthermore, he added, the president-elect has no powers to negotiate with his U.S. colleague because the only one empowered to do so is President Jose Lopez Portillo.

In conclusion, he said that the tradition is that the president-elect of either country visit the president of the neighboring country prior to assuming office. This custom started in the years of Presidents Miguel Aleman and Harry S. Truman.

PRESIDENT-ELECT INTERVIEWED ON POLICIES

FL041451 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0005 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- President-Elect Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado has denied that the Mexican Government intends to lead the country into a process of socialization.

In an interview he granted U.S. filmmaker John Huston on 29 September and which was made public today, De La Madrid said that his commitment was with the Mexican revolution and not with socialism.

Speaking of the problem of Mexican immigrants in the United States, the president-elect said that we respected the sovereign rights of the United States to set its immigration policy and apply suitable laws, but we also asked for a humanitarian and just treatement of Mexican nationals who emigrated to the United States.

De La Madrid stressed that that labor laws must be applied to immigrants under the same conditions as American workers.

On the subject of Mexico-U.S. relations, he said that there were differences between the two countries that should not alarm us because they were a sign of mutual respect. The United States, he added, should feel proud that an economically and militarily weaker neighbor possessed the dignity to be able to dissent, on occasion, on some of its policies.

Asked about his moral renewal policy, De La Madrid denied that the majority of the Mexican people were immoral.

If they were corrupt, they would not demand morality; if they were corrupt, they would not have a president-elect whose government program seeks the moral renewal of society, he asserted.

The president-elect acknowledged that Mexico will have to continue to seek a reduction in population growth so that the rate may be 1 percent by the year 2000.

PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM U.S., MAKES STATEMENT

PA041821 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1611 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Speech by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella at Paitilla Airport, in Panama City, upon his return from the United States -- live]

[Text] Dear fellow citizens, dear people of Panama: I am at a loss for words because I am overcome by emotion at the sight of this demonstration of sympathy and affection that you have given me today. I very sincerely wish to say that the people can rest assured that neither the honor nor the dignity of the homeland have been negotiated in the United States of America. [applause]

We can feel proud -- we, the people of Panama -- that the most powerful country in the world has talked to our people as equals. We expressed our views, as well as any demands we may have had, within a framework of dignity and mutual respect.

The U.S. President has reaffirmed his commitment to enforcing the Torrijos-Carter treaties in both spirit and letter. More important, he issued instructions to his immediate subordinates so that we might resolve as soon as possible those issues that are still cause for concern between our two countries. As regards the labor law issue, the canal commission was instructed to find a prompt and effective solution to that problem as soon as possible.

We can feel even more satisfied of the fact that we did not go to the United States to either ask for anything or look for anything. We went to the United States to demand what belongs to us in accordance with what has been agreed on. We went there to show and to reaffirm to that nation that this country is honorable and sovereign and that it believes in peace and democracy. [applause]

We expressed our view that we will show respect to the extent that we are respected; that our attitude should not be misinterpreted as a lack of character; and that the Panamanian people are determined to defend what they know to be theirs, which they have gained after much sweat, tears and effort.

People of Panama: Once again you have may fraternal embrace and my gratitude for the support you are giving me. Thank you. [applause]

Amado: Trip 'Highly Productive'

PA032136 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Jose Montano interview with Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III in Washington D.C.; no date given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, after 2 days hwere in Washington, how do you evaluate this visit?

[Answer] This has been an intense tour with intense work and with many activities. I could characterize this visit as highly productive and I would not be mistaken.

[Question] Sir, yesterday the Panamanian president met with U.S. Vice President George Bush. How would you characterize the talks that took place?

[Answer] The talks were very cordial, and this applies also to the luncheon hosted by Vice President Bush for the official delegation. Relations between the United States and Panama were discussed as well as the Central American area and other subjects of world interest.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, let's examine the significance of the visit that the president made to the State Department, his talks with acting Secretary of State Kenneth Dam, as well as his visit to the Pentagon and the significance of this visit, which we believe has been one of the most important.

[Answer] Regarding the meeting in the State Department -- independently of what the president could tell me at the work session that he will have with the members of the Panamanian news media accompanying him on this trip -- I want to refer to the joint declaration we signed with acting Secretary of State Kenneth Dam. That declaration confirms Panamanian and U.S. interests and orders the Canal Board of Directors to review, at the next session scheduled for January 1983, the delicate and very sensitive subject of the salary scale for canal area workers.

This joint declaration is in effect a confirmation, an admission that a problem exists and that it results not from a conflict, but from differences and is a situation that demands immediate attention. This is what the two parties want: To find an effective and just solution to the situation because we are not only affecting the interests of the workers, the country's most valuable resource, but we are also hurting Panama's economy.

I believe that a responsible attitude has been adopted, an attitude that responds to the means that Panama has established to secure its objective: dialogue and talks.

The joint declaration touches on very important aspects of the improvement of operations necessary to make the canal work more effectively and more in line with the needs of the international community. The Board of Directors will be responsible for reviewing expansion work in the Gaillard Cut as well as the expansion and dredging at the canal entrance. The idea is to allow the simultaneous traffic of ships in both directions, thus speeding traffic in the channel.

STUDENTS STAGE PROTEST, CONFRONT NATIONAL GUARD

PA041733 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Oct 82

[(Joaquin Maizon) report]

[Text] While President Ricardo de la Espriella was returning to the country at Paitilla International Airport -- where thousands of persons were waiting for him -- students from the National Institute engaged in violent actions along Central Avenue.

The students marched through Central Avenue throwing rocks. They also set a vehicle on fire. They were protesting what they believe is a violation of an agreement that saloons and bars near their schools close at 0400.

They were also protesting the fact that while a group of students was practicing in the National Institute yard on Saturday, it was hit by two tear gas bombs. The students hold the National Guard responsible for this, but the armed institution has denied having any part in that incident.

There are still National Institute students on Central Avenue in an open confrontation with the National Guard.

Linked to President's Trip

PA041815 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] In what might be described as a blockade of President Ricardo de la Espriella's motorcade, scores of National Institute students paralyzed traffic along Central Avenue in front of the national bank and destroyed a vehicle with official license plates. The National Guard intervened to prevent further problems, and stores in the area closed their doors.

According to the students, the demonstration, which lasted more than 2 hours, was staged to protest the U.S. Government's constant violations of the canal treaties. The students also criticized the president's trip to the United States, alleging that it in no way benefited our country.

UNION NOTES U.S. AGREEMENT TO REVIEW WAGES

PA041739 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 4 Oct 82 p 7B

[Press communique released by Antonio L. Reyna, secretary general of AFL-CIO Local No 907; date of communique not given]

[Text] Local 907 -- a member of the AFL-CIO and CTRP [Confederation of workers of the Republic of Panama] coalition that represents Department of Defense workers in the canal area -- working in coordination with the Panamanian Government, government advisers and Aquilino Boyd, Panamanian ambassador to the United States, has managed to obtain a promise from the U.S. Government to conduct studies for the revision of the "Panama area wage base" scale.

The documents in which the U.S. Government has agreed to make this revision have already been signed.

VICE PRESIDENT ILLUECA LEAVES FOR NEW YORK

PA050355 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Panamanian Vice President Jorge Illueca left for New York this afternoon to participate and speak tomorrow at the United Nations. Shortly before boarding a commerical flight, Illueca made the following statements to Televisora Nacional:

[Begin recording in progress] [Illueca] ... stop the general debate at UN General Assembly. It is a tradition that all countries playing some role in international relations appear before the United Nations when the regular session begins. Therefore, tomorrow I will be speaking before the General Assembly. I am the first speaker for tomorrow afternoon. This will be at approximately 1500 New York time, 1400 here in Panama.

[Question] Mr Vice President, following President de la Espriella's visit to the United States and your visit to the United Nations, what could we say is Panama's stand before this organization and what can the country receive from the world in return?

[Answer] I believe that Panama has a very important role to play in international relations, regionally as well as worldwide, because it is currently a member of the Security Council and has the chance to achieve the presidency of the General Assembly next year. Because of this, I believe that with President de la Esprieela's trip -- which I think has been very successful, at least that is the impression I got from your television reports -- there is the right environment for Panama's voice to be heard, and Panama's voice will be heard as it has always been heard -- with great respect and with a great sense of responsibility.

COSTA RICA

VOLIO REFUTES TINOCO ON COMPLICITY WITH REBELS

PA040400 Paris AFP in Spanish 1634 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpt] San Jose, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio has denied that the presence in this country of organized groups which oppose the Nicaraguan Government could affect the relations between the two nations.

Volio was referring to remarks recently made by Victor Hugo Tinoco, acting Nicaraguan foreign minister, who said that to the extent that the adversaries of the Sandinist regime "become involved in armed counterrevolutionary activities and their threats become a reality, to that extent will bilateral relations be affected."

Tinoco made this comment on the occasion of the establishment of a front opposing the Nicaraguan Government. The front was formed in San Jose by four parties. Tinoco maintained that his country respects the measures that the sovereign Costa Rican Government implements.

Volio reiterated a statement by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, who said that "Nicaragua cannot try to impose rules of behavior concerning those who live in our country as political exiles or refugees and do so respecting our laws."

Volio also denied that attacks against Nicaragua are being organized from Costa Rica and added that proof of this is the effort that the Costa Rican Government is making to keep 400 policemen on the border to avoid problems with anti-Sandinist groups.

EL SALVADOR

RIVERA Y DAMAS DEPLORES MURDERS, LAWLESSNESS

PA040438 Paris AFP in Spanish 1712 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Oct (AFP) -- The process of pacification which must give rise to a de jure system in El Salvador "is being impeded by the arrest of people whose whereabouts are not given or who are reported missing." Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas charged in his homily as he reported that there were 10 such cases in El Salvador in the past week.

He added that from 24 to 30 September there were 16 victims among the civilian population and 8 casualties reported by the army. He deplored the impunity with which civilian armed groups operate in this country and "which sometimes carry out their actions in broad daylight, giving the impression that something is amiss in the application of the law and justice."

It is painful to confirm that, despite a national tragedy caused by the recent rains, cruel and useless political murders have not stopped although they have decreased drastically," Rivera y Damas said.

He took the opportunity to ask the authorities to respect the physical and moral integrity of Roberto Portillo and Mr Valenzuela, electricians of the San Salvador Electric Power Company who were arrested recently.

According to Rivera y Damas, the basic problem of the national family, war and peace, is still stalemated and it is still feared their might be an internationalization or regionalization of the conflict.

Although very theoretical, the statements by high-level leaders "have left us very perplexed about this possibility," he commented.

In addition, he said that what seems more reasonable -- and this was proposed by the episcopal conference and later corroborated in a letter from Pope John Paul II -- is a peaceful solution through dialogue and reconciliation. "However, these proposals do not seem to find an echo in the political will of the Salvadoran leaders, but rejection instead," the prelate admitted.

In view of this situation, he said: "As a pastor there is nothing else for me but to call those concerned to further reflection, maturity and justice". He also asked the people to continue to have faith in the Divine Saviour, the country's patron saint, "the only giver of life and Prince of Peace," to guide the wills and the events according to his plan.

In conclusion, he reported an incident that occurred in an orphanage in Santa Ana, 66 km west of San Salvador, where several armed men, dressed in civilian clothes, kidnapped two women.

This incident was witnessed by some nuns, one of whom was threatened "as if it were now a crime in this country to aid the needy or as if Christian charity had a political affiliation," Monsignor Rivera y Damas concluded.

29 TERRORISTS KILLED IN SOUTHERN USULUTAN

PA050425 San Salvador LA PRESNA GRAFICA in Spanish 4 Oct 82 pp 2, 25

[Excerpts] Twenty-nine terrorists died in the past 24 hours during the search operation being staged by soldiers in the southern part of Usulutan Department, Armed Forces spokesman have reported.

According to reports, the army suffered only one casualty: a soldier was wounded. The search operation will last several days.

GUATEMALA

ARMY REPORTS ON QUICHE, CHIMALTENANGO CLASHES

PA042020 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The army has announced that seven subversives and nine peasants died as a result of a clash between a military patrol and a group of extremists at dawn today in San Jose las Rosas, San Jose Poaquil Municipality, Chimaltenango Department.

The military patrol discovered a subversive camp in that area. The military report says that as a result of the clash, seven subversives died but that other extremists, in fleeing, killed nine peasants, including men, women and children.

According to military experts, the subversive camp could house approximately 400 persons. It is believed that this camp was used for training and therefore was an important operational center for the terrorists. The camp has been dismantled.

From the dead extremists and in the camp, the military authorities seized grenades, arms, military equipment, medicines and a complete minor-surgery kit.

Yesterday an army patrol was ambushed in Nebaj, Quiche. One person died and three others were wounded, the army announced today. The dead was a second lieutenant. The wounded are a sergeant and three soldiers.

The troops repelled the attack, but according to the official report, they were unable to inflict casualties on the insurgent band.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT FIRES FOREIGN SECRETARIAT OFFICIALS

PA050213 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Oct 82 p 4

[Excerpt] Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova ordered the sismissal of two top officials of the Foreign Relations Secretariat during the absence of Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, it was disclosed at a news conference last Saturday.

The dismissals of Napoleon Alvarez, director of the Diplomatic Protocol, and of Ernesto Paz Aguilar, director of Treaties Department, caused some speculation that Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica did not clear up for journalists.

"These are administrative procedures which I will investigate in due time," Paz Barnica said. He explained that these persons were dismissed while he was on his way back from a European tour.

Meanwhile, Paz Barnica denied Foreign Secretariat Adviser Jorge Ramon Hernandez Alcerro, to whom he referred as his chief assistant, had been dismissed.

PAZ BARNICA REPORTS ON EUROPEAN TOUR

PA042231 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Oct 82 p 5

[By Marco Tulio Romero]

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Last Saturday Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica, revealed the unanimous international support to the peace initiative proposed by Honduras, following his recent tour of the EEC nations and Spain.

The forign minister detailed this important mission at a news conference shortly after submitting a report to President Roberto Suazo Cordova on the positive results of his trip.

Paz Barnica, who refrained from pointing to highlights in his activities, stressed the French Government's acceptance of the previously mentioned initiative and of the democratic system prevailing in Honduras.

He noted the behavior of the EEC nations and their confirmation of the solidarity Honduras has received to strengthen its system and way of life.

In that respect, the foreign minister confirmed there would be millions of dollars in assistance from the EEC, mainly to promote agrarian reform and to contribute to improving the living conditions of the Indian population.

Besides the interview with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, Dr Paz Barnica stressed his meeting with King Juan Carlos I of Spain and with Spanish Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez, both of whom expressed their firm support for the Honduran cause to internationalize peace in Central America.

Referring to this, the foreign minister admitted that so far only a theoretical struggle has been waged, which will, however, later be effected through actual deeds. He added that some results are already evident, including with Nicaragua, which has recently shown a willingness to hold talks on the issue of pacification.

Human Rights

Paz Barnica explained that in his meeting with the UN Human Rights Commission, he was confronted with more than 30 cases of human rights violations in the country.

He confirmed, however, that only two of those cases were reported during the present administration. He said that those alleged human rights violations have been subject to careful investigation.

The foreign minister declined to identify those particular cases, although he described them as isolated and of little importance. He said he was able to minimize the charges through sound and logical reasoning.

Poor Image of Embassies

Dr Paz Barnica deplored the poor image projected by the Honduran embassies abroad, two of which actually lacked the necessary furniture and the most basic services. He also criticized the behavior of many ambassadors, who have taken advantage of their position to make personal gains to the detriment and discredit of Honduras.

The foreign minister said the attorney general of the nation should look into this matter in order to establish responsibilities. He declared that he will strive to improve the diplomatic service through an adequate budget and the appointment of highly trained personnel.

Central American Summit

Dr Paz Barnica said that the foreign ministers meeting to open today in San Jose, Costa Rica will analyze the peace mechanisms and the electoral systems as a formula of democratic life in Central America.

"Again at this forum, the Honduran proposal for the internationalization of peace will have a high priority," Paz Barnica noted, explaining that the summit is being held thanks to the efforts of the democratic governments of Honduras and Cost Rica.

Good Offices Mission

One of the principal issues to be brought up at the meeting will be the creation of a "good offices mission" to represent the area's democratic nations and to struggle in defense of the political and economic policies of these republics.

This mission will constantly visit the international community, submitting specific plans to solve the political problems for the consideration of those governments. Later, it will make similar efforts in defense of the nations' economies, the foreign minister's adviser, Dr Jorge Ramon Hernandez Alcerro said.

UN Assembly

Foreign Minister Paz Barnica, accompanied by Dr Hernandez Alcerro, will appear before the UN General Assembly on 8 October. Paz Barnica will speak about Honduras' pacifist stand, its democratic system and other issues of general concern at a time of great suspense in the Central American isthmus.

AMBASSADOR IN NICARAGUA SAYS TENSION LOWER

PA041743 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Interview with Roberto Martinez Ordonez, Honduran ambassador to Nicaragua; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Ambassador, what is the atmophere in Nicaragua toward Honduras?

[Answer] I think, generally speaking, that there has been a decrease in tension; that is, the tremendous pressure we were under during our first days in Nicaragua has lessened. However, there is no agreement yet, of course.

[Question] Honduran fishermen are demanding the return of ships seized by Nicaraguan authorities. What steps are you taking in Nicaragua?

[Answer] Direct efforts have been made. The embassy -- not necessarily the ambassador, but the embassy as a whole -- is making every effort to secure negotiations that would permit the return of the ships to their legitimate Honduran owners. Steps have also been taken in the past. You know about those steps. At one time there were more than 100 sailors in jail. Most of them are already free. Regarding the return of the ships, negotiations are continuing.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, are there still Hondurans in Nicaraguan jails, and are you working to secure their release?

[Answer] Yes, there are.

[Question] How many?

[Answer] I don't know exactly. I know them as individuals, but can't remember how many there are. However, the number of prisoners is not even a shadow of what it was before. There are, however, Hondurans in prison in Nicaragua.

Honduras has other claims as well. These claims were presented to the Nicaraguan Government a long time ago, and there has been no answer. I would like to say in this regard however, that last week we were able to secure a meeting with the Foreign Ministry, and all these petitions were reviewed. We were promised that the authorities would study each specific case and give us a concrete answer in the next few days.

BRIEFS

NEW DNI OFFICIAL -- San Pedro Sula -- Police Capt Manuel Balladares Lanza, regional director of the National Investigations Directorate [DNI] in San Pedro Sula, was dismissed yesterday on orders from Col Daniel Bali Castillo, general commander of the Public Security Forces. Balladares Lanza is replaced by Capt Luis Alonzo Moreno, who is currently working at the DNI in Tegucigalpa. [Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 30 Sep 82 p 52 PA]

NICARAGUA

AUTHORITIES REPORT NEW ATTACKS FROM HONDURAS

PA041925 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Only a few hours before yesterday's opening of a meeting of foreign ministers of Central America and the Caribbean -- to which the Nicaraguan Government was not invited, but to which Thomas Enders, U.S. under secretary of state for inter-American affairs, was invited -- Nicaragua was made the target of several armed attacks. All of them originated from across the Honduran border.

The counterrevolutionaries perpetrated four attacks against Nicaraguan territory from four different points or areas. According to the official reports, one of the incidents occured in Chinandega Department, in the area extending from San Pedro to Potrero Grande. Attacks were also reported against posts in El Paraiso, (La Fortaleza) and La Zopilota.

As a result of an attack, Sandinist People's Army soldier (Antonio Artola) was shot in the arm. The border guards had to fire back. The attack then ceased.

The Defense Ministry will notify the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry today about the incidents so that the proper protest can be made.

Foreign Ministry Protests

PA050415 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry today sent a protest note to the Honduran Government over the most recent attacks launched against our country by counterrevolutionary groups operating from Honduran territory.

The note says that on 3 October a counterrevolutionary group attacked, from Honduran territory, the border posts of El Paraiso, La Zopilota and (La Fortaleza) in the San Pedro de Potrero Grande area, Chinandega Department. The note reiterates that these actions endanger peace in the Central American region and again asks the Honduran Government to hold talks as soon as possible and at the highest level.

DEFENSE MINISTER ORTEGA ON THREAT OF WAR

PA042133 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The country's current situation continues to be difficult; it is still tense, since the battle in which our brothers lost their lives continues. We must be realistic. We must know that this battle won't end soon, warned Humberto Ortega, commander in chief of the EPS [Sandinist People Army] and minister of defense, at the funeral held in Masaya on Saturday in memory of the three Battalion 80-15 reservists who fell in combat in (Muzawa).

Commander Ortega again referred to the threats against the revolution in light of the attacks carried out by the reactionary armies in the area. We must act as bravely and with determination as these companeros, who were defending both their homeland and their freedom. Their heroic actions show that the people -- the artisans, the shoemakers and the carpenters, the rural and urban workers -- continue to shed their blood for their revolution, the revolutionary leader indicated.

Further on, the defense minister exhorted all youths to follow the example of the three companeros who fell in (Muzawa). He also urged the people to follow the guidelines outlined by the Sandinist front's national directorate and the revolutionary government. Here is an excerpt of Commander Ortega's speech:

[Begin recording in progress] [words indistinct] with our fallen companeros is, first of all, to fulfill all our tasks, fundamentally at this point, the defense tasks. In addition to having to confront for many months -- for some time still, we don't know how long -- the phenomenon of the bands, of the counterrevolutionary armed detachments, the minor military units that detach themselves from these groups, we are also under the danger of a war waged by imperialism against our revolution. We must be prepared. We must be aware of that war. We will win that war because we are sure that we can defeat those armies that come here to invade our homeland. We will defeat them, but in order to do that, we must fundamentally rely on our own forces, without waiting for anyone to help us. Fundamentally, we must rely on the same type of determination exhibited by (?these) companeros in defending their homeland, their revolution, their people and their historical interests. [applause] [end recording]

WEATHER DELAYS WHEELOCK TRIP TO MEXICO

PA041400 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1235 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Managua, 4 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- A Nicaraguan delegation, headed by Jaime Wheelock, the minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, could not travel to Mexico yesterday because the control tower of Sandino airport in Managua refused to authorize the departure of their plane due to poor weather conditions.

There has been no announcement as to the new departure date of the mission, suspended yesterday due to poor weather.

BORGE CALLS FOR 'RENEWED' CHURCH, CHRISTIANITY

PA042153 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] In a vibrant and moving fashion, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge yesterday called for unity among Christians in our country and for a church that looks after the poor and after the happiness of both workers and peasants, so that the teachings of St Francis of Assisi can become reality. The revolutionary leader said this to hundreds of the faithful who had gathered at Maria de los Angeles Church, (Riguero) neighborhood, here in the capital.

Borge stressed the similarities between the Sandinist government's dictates and the saint's teachings. The message was addressed to the parishioners on the eve of both St Francis of Assisi's day and the 103d anniversary of Gen Benjamin Zeledon's birthday.

The revolutionary leader stressed that the example of love for the poor, to whom St Francis of Assisi dedicated both his life and his sanctity, will help both Christians (?and their) spiritual (?leaders) confront imperialism, that wolf [words indistinct].

Commenting on the relations between the church and the revolutionary state, Borge said:

[Begin recording] Many things have changed in Nicaragua. (Ariel) [not further identified] was telling me a few hours ago that the Christianity of the past can no longer exist, even if in essence it remains the same. The form of that Christianity must change. There is a revolution now. There is even the historical possibility that the revolution and church will march together to win the people's happiness. [applause]

Let's consider the Christianity of avarice and the Christianity of selfishness. How can one conceive of Christianity kneeling at the feet of the powerful? How can one conceive of Christianity throwing incense at the powerful and brutal empire that attacks us, threatens us and seeks to destroy us? [applause] That type of Christianity can no longer exist in Nicaragua. [applause]

Christianity here must rise like St Francis, like a herald of peace. It must be a Christianity dressed like St Francis, in his coarse wool clothing, taking to the roads to get in touch with the poor, to seek food for the hungry and consolation for the truly humble and afflicted on earth. [applause]

There can no longer be two churches. We must fight so there won't be two churches, churches where one can smell the sweat of the poor and churches where one smells the expensive perfumes that the wealthy buy in Europe. [applause]

We must find a homogeneous church that gathers all Christians, that gathers all the poor for whom Christ died and for whom St Francis gave his life, a new and renewed church turned over to the humble rather than one surrounding the golden calf [applause], a church of the poor, like the church of the Franciscans. [applause]

St Francis fought against Frederick Barbarossa, the Reagan of his day. Today's Christians must fight against today's Barbarossa, against today's Frederick Barbarossa, who represents. the modern empire that is trying to destroy our revolution.

All Nicaraguans together must acquire the virtues of humility and love for the poor. They must engage in the struggle to rescue the humble from their poverty.

Our great poet, Ruben Dario, wrote a poem about St Francis of Assisi. Ruben tells how Francis tamed the beast, the wolf of [word indistinct], a terrible wolf that devoured both sheep and shepherds. He would go out to kill, feeling the eternal rancor of (Luzbel). That wolf could not tolerate men, in essence he was the enemy of men. [end recording]

BRIEFS

FRG WHEAT DONATION -- Gunther Kniess, charge d'affaires of the FRG Embassy, yesterday delivered to Reynaldo Antonio Tefel, coordinator of the National Disaster Relief Committee, 1,000 tons of wheat sent by the Germn Agroaction Organization to the victims of the floods. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 28 Sep 82 p 12 PA]

MALMIERCA OPENS NONALIGNED MEETING AT UN

FL050115 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has called on the nonaligned countries to close ranks and coordinate actions even further. He spoke at the annual meeting of the Nonaligned Movement held at the United Nations in New York.

Malmierca added that in view of the difficult international situation created by imperialist aggression, it is necessary for the Nonaligned Movement to coordinate its positions on the topics being considered by the UN General Assembly at this time.

During the Nonaligned Movement debates, Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao proposed that the upcoming summit to be hosted by India beheld from 7 to 11 March 1983. The Indian diplomat also said he was grateful that his country had been picked to host the nonaligned summit and stressed that its arrangement was largely due to the great esteem which the Nonaligned Movement holds for its current chairman, Fidel Castro.

CASTRO, 141 WORKERS RECEIVE SNTAF DECORATION

FL041235 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has been decorated with the (Marcos Martinez) medal by the National Union of Agricultural and Forestry Workers [SNTAF], which is awarded workers who have distinguished themselves in their jobs.

Fidel presided over the ceremony to award the medal to 141 SNTAF workers in Havana Province, which was held in the mausoleum dedicated to the fighters from Artemisas Municipality who fell in the assault on the Moncada Barracks. The ceremony was also attended by Guillermo Garcia, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Arnaldo Milian and Julio Camacho Aguilera, all members of the Politburo; Roberto Veiga and Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternates of the Politburo; Luis Alvarez de la Neuz from the Central Committee and first secretary of the party in Havana Province; and the parents of the martyr (Marcos Martinez).

POLITBURO MEMBERS RECEIVE SPECIAL AWARD

PA040218 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] A group of distinguished revolutionary fighters of Cuba received the (Romarico Cordero) medal in a ceremony held here in Havana last night. This medal was granted by agreement of the Council of State.

Those decorated include Ramiro Valdes, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Osvaldo Dorticos, Arnaldo Milian, Pedro Miret, Julio Camacho Aquilera and Osmani Cienfuegos, members of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Humberto Perez, Jesus MOntane, Roberto Veiga and Armando Acosta, alternate members of the Politburo, as well as other distinguished representatives of the Cuban people also received this coveted award.

Jose Ramirez, president of the National Association of Small Farmers, spoke at the event and said that no figure could better symbolize the Cuban peasant fighters than (Romarico Cordero), who was a prominent figure in the agrarian struggles after 1933.

MACHADO VENTURA CHAIRS GRANMA PARTY PLENUM

FL051050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] In Bayamo, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, has presided at the 11th plenary session of the provincial party committee, during which a resolution was approved congratulating the people of Granma Province for having become worthy of the honor of hosting the 29th Moncada anniversary festivities.

During the meeting, which was also chaired by Roberto Damian Alfonso, first party secretary in Granma Province, a resolution was adopted recognizing the efforts of the education sector's personnel for the results of the 1981-82 school term, the best in the province's history. The results of the last sugar harvest were examined and the seven main objectives that should be stressed during the next harvest were approved. Matters dealing with ongoing construction projects, the situation of economic efficiency and the tuber production program were also taken up, particularly lack of fulfillment in the latter and ways to eliminate problems.

RODRIGUEZ CHAIRS ECONOMY MANAGEMENT MEETING

FL021600 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1432 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] The third national meeting to evaluate the implementation of the economic management system has opened at the JUCEPLAN [Central Planning Board] auditorium. Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Sergio del Valle are presiding over the meeting.

The opening words were delivered by JUCEPLAN President Humberto Perez Gonzalez, who stressed the importance that the event has for improving the system and attaining maximum efficiency in the country's production capacity.

More than 500 delegates representing the party, the state's central administration, the organs of the people's government and enterprise managers, will study various aspects of the system.

During the meeting participants will discuss a report on the element of planning, the investment process, incentive funds, financial contracts, [contratacion economica] and self-management of enterprises.

MONTANE THANKS INDRA FOR CSSR ASSISTANCE

FL041425 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo and member of the PCC Secretariat, has received a delegation led by Alois Indra at the Central Committee offices. Indra is the chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The talks, which were held in an extremely fraternal atmosphere, dealt with important aspects of relations between the two parties and several topics concerning the further development of bilateral relations, as well as various international issues.

Comrade Montane conveyed to Indra the PCC's deep gratitude to the Czechoslovak party and government for the extensive aid that the CSSR provides Cuba in several areas of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

2 PPP MEMBERS FOUND GUILTY, 21 DISMISSED

FL041525 Bridgetown CANA in English 1430 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 4, CANA -- Guyana's principal magistrate, George McLennan, last Friday found opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) City Councillor George Lee guilty of unlawful possession of 10 rounds of .38 special ammunition and a quantity of marijuana.

He also found an unsuccessful PPP candidate at the 1980 general elections, Winston Neblitt, guilty of throwing an incendiary device at a crowd with intent to cause public terror on December 3, 1980.

The two were members of a group 23 PPP activists arrested by policy shortly before the 1980 general election.

The magistrate dismissed charges against the other 21 defendants who were charged with being in possession of sticks and knives in a public place with intent to cause public terror.

Magistrate McLennan postponed imposition of sentence till October 11, and instructed that the two PPP activists be interviewed by a probation officer while being detained in custody.

WPA SAYS GOVERNMENT EXPORTS POLICE STATE CULT

FL021650 Bridgetown CANA in English 1516 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 2, CANA -- A small leftist opposition party here today warned that the sovereignty of Caribbean nations and the freedom of their citizens were being endangered by the "cult of the police state" allegedly being exported by Guyana.

The Working People's Alliance (WPA) in a statement said of the Forbes Burnham administration: "it exports the cult of the police state to the rest of the Caribbean, thus endangering the sovereignty of those nations and the freedom of their citizens."

The WPA alleged that the Guyana Defence Force had stocks of plastic bombs similar to the explosive grouping which was used to kill Chilean anti-facist diplomat Orlando Letelier in the U.S. capital Washington DC during 1976.

The release said "these stocks are in the possession of the Guyana Defence Force and therefore acceptable to the ruling party."

The WPA which is sworn to the removal of the Burnham regime, said the security agencies appeared to be experimenting with new methods of assassination.

The party also took exception to what it said were the intensive security operations being mounted against a member of its collective leadership, Rupert Roopnaraine.

The statement said Roopnaraine was being kept under close surveillance in Guyana and neighbouring Suriname.

The release accused the Guyana security forces of abusing the hospitality of Suriname. It said there were about 20 Guyanese security agents in that country to spy on members of the Guyana opposition.

"The people of Guyana and the people of the various Caribbean countries have a common enemy in the dictatorship in Guyana.

"The region must therefore take united action against this regional menace," the WPA release said.

COLOMBIA

BETANCUR PLEDGES SUPPORT TO RETURNING REBELS

PA040420 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1504 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Bogota, 3 Oct (EFE) -- Today Colombian President Belisario Betancur again reiterated his call to the guerrilla groups operating in the country to again take advantage of the full exercise of public liberties.

The chief of state added that they will be able to count on the watchful guarantee of the armed forces so that they will make their civilian life a new exercise at the service of the community.

Betancur has put into effect the so-called development operational commands through which the government will offer many services to the peasants "and, why not say it, to the guerrillas who are also our brothers."

The president spoke of the rebels and said that many of them, because of ideals or because of political mistakes or because they follow doctrines that he does not share, "but want to understand because I am also their president, become followers of mistaken banners." Betancur said that the government must return the rebel's lost faith in the institutions by inviting them, through an amnesty, to again take advantage of the full exercise of public liberties.

The president made this invitation to the rebels during a visit to the town of Sutatenza where he inspected the "Popular Cultural Action" rehabilitation centers that Msgr Jose Joaquin Salcedo has directed for many years.

BRIEFS

INFLATION FIGURES -- The national administrative Department of Statistics today disclosed that inflation in Colombia reached 19.35 percent during the first 9 months of 1982. This is 2 percent lower than during the same period last year. The items most affected were food, clothing and housing, in that order. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2329 GMT 1 Oct 82 PA]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT APPROVES 1-BILLION PESO BUDGET

FL041619 Santo Domingo Radio Comercial Network in Spanish 0930 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The Government Council approved the 1983 government expenditure bill on Saturday. It was reported to amount to about 1 billion pesos. The ceremony at which the bill was approved was presided over by President Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco. The Government Council received a detailed report from the technical secretary of the presidency, Ramon [as heard] Albuquerque, who was publicly congratulated for doing the job in a relatively short time.

Unofficial reports say that income from local sources was set at some 700 million, a drop of almost 200 million from last year. It is expected that the other 300 million pesos will be obtained from taxes provided for in the bills submitted to the Congress by the executive branch and through savings from a better administration of government affairs.

The nation's overall budget for expenditures for the current year was set at 1.05 billion pesos, including current income of 896 million. However, as of September, there was a deficit of some 181 million between what was estimated and what was collected, covered mostly by credits from the Central Bank. Among the more substantial changes observed in the new budget is a 12 percent cut in current expenditures compared to this year's.

ECUADOR

HAVANA ON PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER'S VISIT TO CUBA

PA042307 Havana in Quechua to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru 2200 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] (?Rey Barrionuevo), Ecuadorean presidential adviser, has said in Havana that the objective of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] in Cuba is forming a new society. He also said that the CDR are the bulwark of the Cuban revolution. He added that those organizations are a great example for the peoples of Latin America and other countries. We see with great satisfaction how the men of Cuba, as if they were a single man, are ready to defend the revolution and thanks to this, Cuba has been able to obtain what it has achieved in the fields of education and public health.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION -- According to official information released by CEPE [Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation], the Secoya oilfield will be put into production this week at a rate of 6,950 barrels per day. Production from this field and from the (Charapa) oilfield that will be put into service later this month to produce 1,500 barrels a day will increase the country's export capacity by 20 percent this month and by 25 percent in the months to come. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 Oct 82 PA]

COCOA ORGANIZATION PRESIDENT -- Economist (German Nico Espinoza), minister counselor for commercial affairs of Ecuador in the UK, was appointed president of the Council of the International Cocoa Organization for the 1982-1983 period during a meeting held in London. His appointment was unanimously approved on 30 September. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Oct 82 PA]

SURINAME

MINISTER DENOUNCES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY PLOT

PA031812 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Suriname Army and police minister, Capt Ivan Graanoogst has denounced in Paramaribo the existence of a counterrevolutionary plot against the country's leaders. According to Graanoogst, money is being collected in the Netherlands for this purpose in order to hire some 70 mercenaries connected with European terrorist organizations.

He added that there are close links between those involved in this plot and the civilian and military counterrevolutionaries who tried to stage a coup in Suriname in March of this year.

Graanoogst also said that the Suriname Army has adopted the necessary measures to guarantee the people's peace and to foil any counterrevolutionary action. Further on, he said that the possibility of sending a protest note to the Netherlands Government for permitting these activities against Suriname to be carried out on its territory is currently being considered.